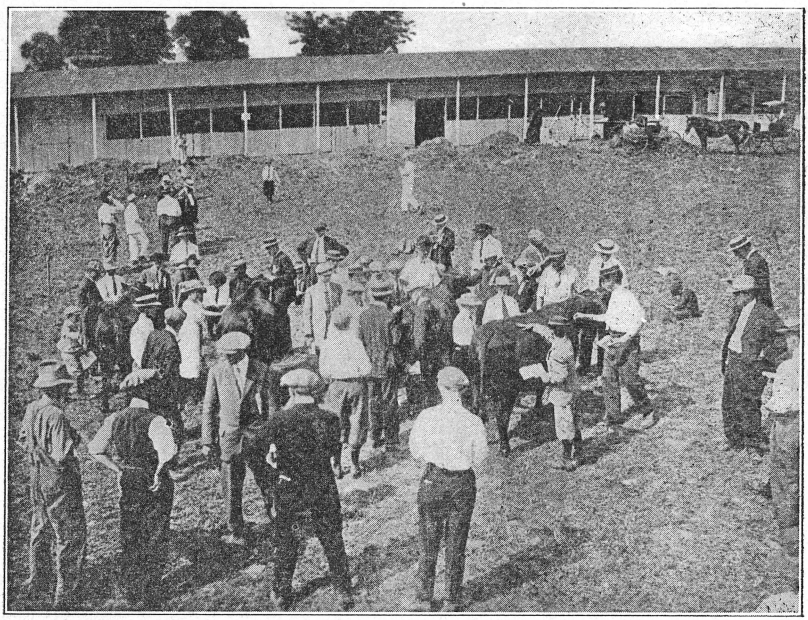
The Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station

October, 1916 Extension Circular No. 52

Department of Agricultural Extension

M. S. McDOWELL, Director



Boys and Girls Judging Livestock

LIVESTOCK JUDGING

LIVESTOCK JUDGING

H. H. HAVNER E. L. ANTHONY C. W. CLEMMER

Introduction

Because of the increasing number of our farm animals, and more particularly because of the marked increase in the value of these animals, due to the introduction of purebred sires, it behooves boys and girls especially to become good judges of livestock. As greater improvement and a higher grade of all animals will be produced in the next generation, the boys and girls of today should be prepared for this advancement. To some, proficient livestock judging is partly a natural gift; to others, the goal of sound judgment can be obtained only by hard work. It must be admitted, too, that it is possible for any one of us to profit by brief suggestions and broader training along his line of work.

Numerous phases of the subject of judging constantly arise. Such points as the determination of age of animals, blemishes and unsoundnesses of horses, the different breeds of farm animals and the market classifications are not regarded in this bulletin, since it is written primarily for elementary judging work. It is hoped, however, that the information here given will serve as a sound foundation for wider livestock knowledge. At the outset, there are two things to hold in mind if one is to become a good judge of livestock. These are:

1. An ideal or mental picture of the best specimen of each class of farm animals.
2. A simple, yet thorough, system of examination.

A mental picture of the best type of animal of each class may be formed, (1) by a close association and careful observation of outstanding individuals; (2) by a careful study of pictures, drawings and score cards; and (3) by actual judging practice under the direction of a competent teacher, who will help the student by giving him a detailed explanation of all points involved. Every boy and girl should be wide-awake, and make an effort to see the best animals in the neighborhood, at the county or state fairs, and at the farm of the agricultural college. A careful study should be made also of photo-

graphs of prize-winning animals, together with any drawings which may illustrate the more important points. Any opportunity to do actual judging work should not be overlooked.

A system of examination should be carefully worked out and followed for every class of animals judged. After one is familiar with the method of examination of one class of livestock, this same system may be applied, with but few changes, to all other classes. It will take hard, conscientious work to get an ideal of the right type firmly fixed in one's mind, and it will also require practice to acquire a proper system of examination. An ideal of each class, and a simple yet thorough system of examination, are the two fundamentals of livestock judging. Both must be clear to the young stock judge before the best results can be obtained.

How to Judge a Ring of Animals

The method of using the score card is explained at the bottom of the card for each class of animals. After a careful study of the various points on the score card and some actual practice in scoring a number of animals of each class, one will be better able to compare a ring of three or more animals. In comparing the animals, consider separately each part of each individual in the ring and remember, or better still, mark down on paper, the parts in which each animal excells. It is essential that this comparison be made part by part, as represented on the score card. For example, in judging a ring of horses, compare first the "Head and Neck" of each animal and note which animal is best, second best, etc. Compare "Form", "Quality", "Fore-Quarters", and other parts in like manner, and after all parts have thus been compared review the ring and your comparison of parts as a whole, keeping in mind the proportionate values of the various parts judged. You will then be able to designate conscientiously your order for placing the animals in the ring, and you will have definite reasons for your order of placings. If a ring of draft horses were lettered "A", "B", "C", and it was found by careful comparison of all parts that "B" ranked first in "Form", "Quality", "Hind-Quarters", "Feet, Legs and Way of Going", you would give "B" first place because he had excelled the other two animals in a large number of parts and also in the total value of these parts. Suppose that in this same ring "C" ranked first in "Head and Neck" and "Middle", and was better than "A" in "Quality", "Form", and "Feet, Legs and Way of Going"; it may

readily be seen that "C" would rank second. "A" would rank last or third, being eliminated by the superior points of "B" and "C". The final ranking, then, of this supposed ring, would be "B", "C", "A". In a judging contest the letters should be entered in their proper spaces on the placing card, and brief reasons should be written for the placing in the spaces provided on the card.

BEEF CATTLE

Beef cattle are produced primarily for meat and are particularly adapted to a grass country. On the rougher farm lands of Pennsyl-

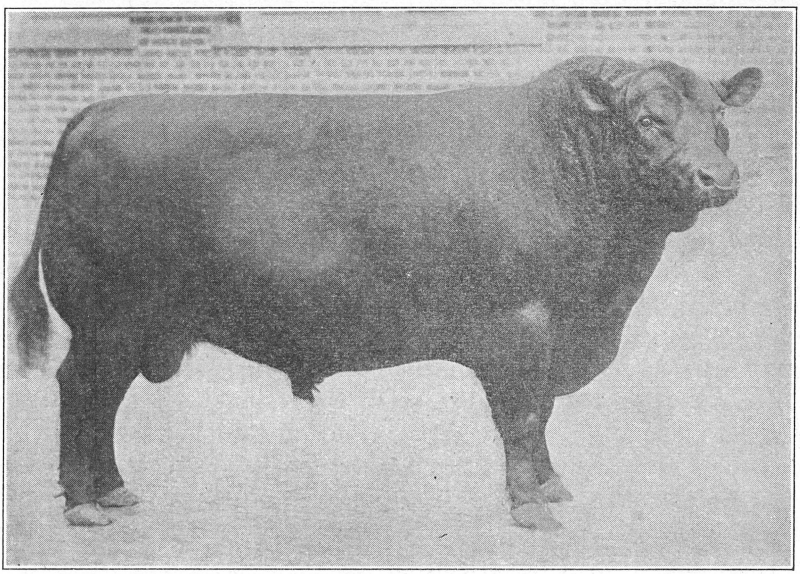
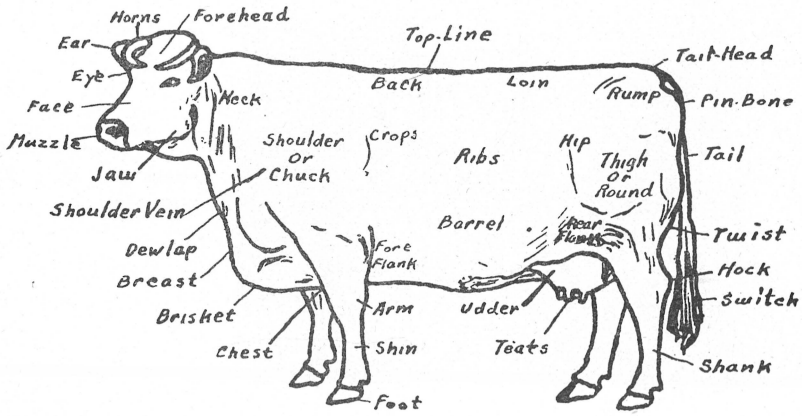


Fig. 1.—An Aberdeen-Angus Bull. This animal represents a good beef type.

vania, where grass is plentiful and where hay and a limited amount of corn can be grown, beef cattle may be utilized to advantage. In such a section of the country the question of a marketable product is always a thing to be considered, since in a good many counties the farms are more or less distant from the railroads. Beef cattle, as a livestock proposition, fit in well in such sections, because beef raising helps to solve the market problem, as well as to furnish a system of farming to improve the fertility of the soil.



BEEF CATTLE

SCORE CARD	Standard	A	B	C
1. HEAD Broad and full; eyes clear and large; face short, having a quiet expression; clean cut neck and throat.	7			
2. FORM Straight topline and underline; deep, broad, low set, blocky, stylish; standing squarely on legs.	14			
3. QUALITY Hair fine; skin loose and pliable; flesh firm, even and deep; mellow touch.	14			
4. FORE-QUARTERS Shoulder smooth and well covered with flesh on top and sides. Chest wide and deep; large heart girth.	15			
5. MIDDLE RIBS Long, well arched and thickly fleshed. Back and loin broad, smooth, thick and evenly covered. Flank medium full and deep.	25			
6. HIND-QUARTERS Hips and rump wide, smooth and well covered with flesh, but not patchy. Thighs full, deep, wide and well fleshed down to hocks.	25			
TOTAL SCORE	100			
ORDER OF PLACINGS:				

Study each animal and decide the degree of perfection for each feature on the basis of 1 for a perfect score.

For uniformity the following factors will be used in judging by the above score card:

Perfect score 1.; Very slight defect .9; Slight defect .8; defective .7; Marked defect .6; Very marked defect .5; Extreme defect .4; Any defect that would disqualify the animal in competition .3 or less.

EXAMPLE

To obtain score of "Quality."

Score card value of "Quality" as found in column marked STANDARD—14.

The fault as noted by observation may indicate a "Marked Defect" the factor for which is .6.

Final score for "Quality" 14x.6 equals 8.4.

This result (8.4) is placed in the proper column directly opposite the feature judged.

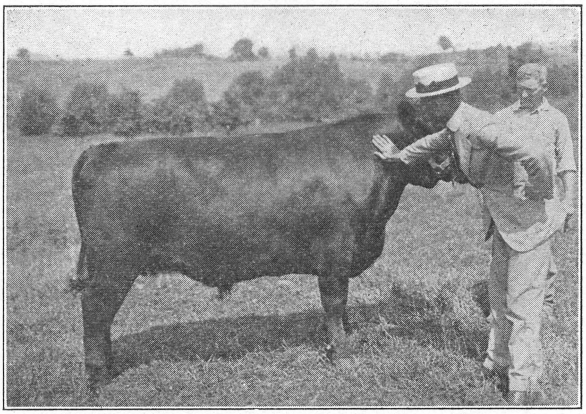


Fig. 2.—Note the shortness and fullness of neck

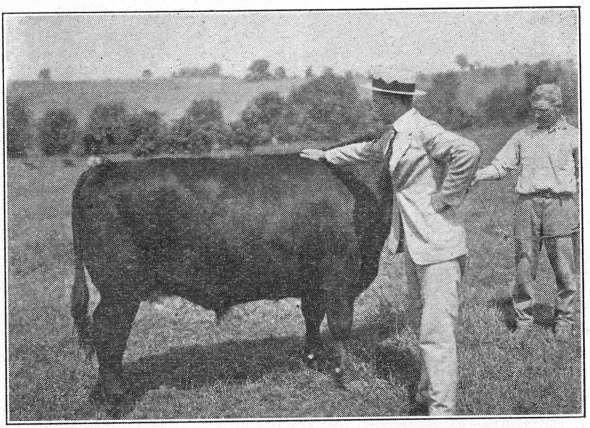


Fig. 3.—Examine the top of shoulder for width, compactness and flesh covering

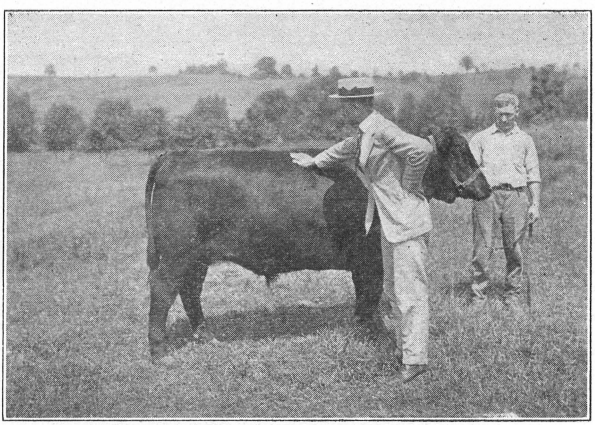


Fig. 4.—Note the strength of back, the spring of rib and the depth of covering over back and sides

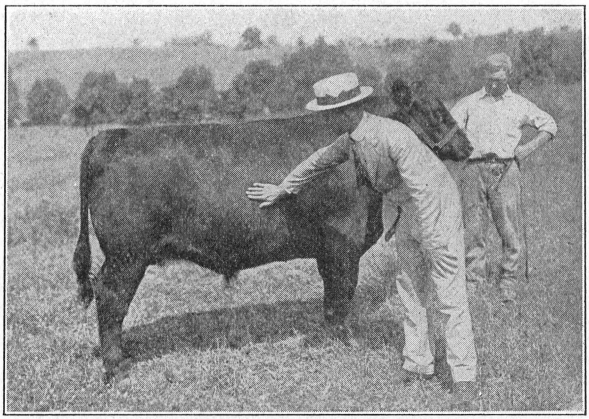


Fig. 5.—Note the depth of middle and examine ribs for a deep covering of flesh

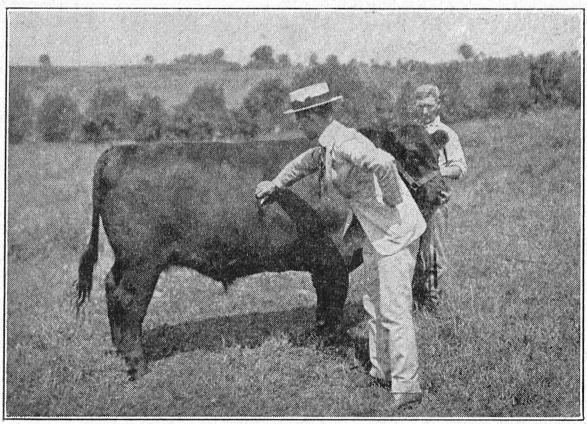


Fig. 6.—Test the skin for looseness, softness and pliability

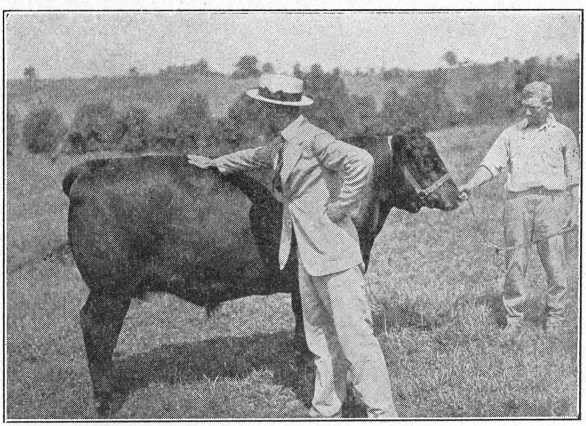


Fig. 7.—Note the width and strength of loin and observe the depth, evenness and thickness of fleshing in this region

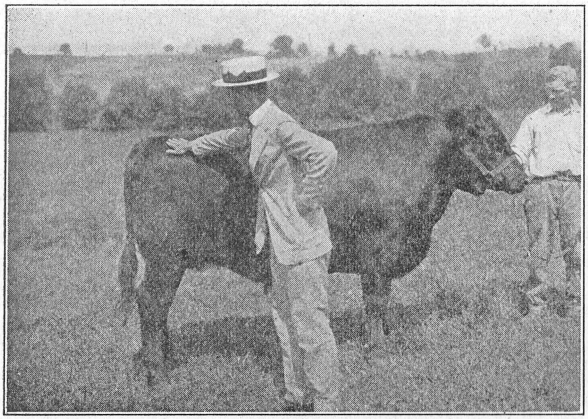


Fig. 8.—Determine the size, width and fullness of the rump

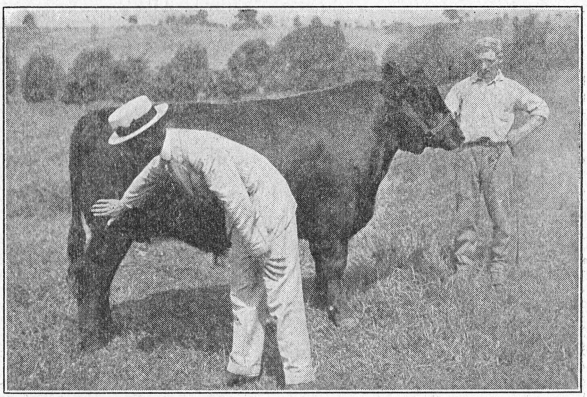


Fig. 9.—Note the width, fullness and depth of thigh or round

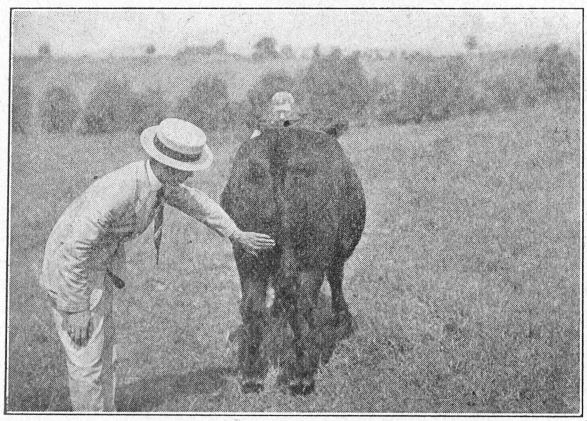


Fig. 10.—Observe from the rear the depth and thickness of twist and the thickness of thigh or round

How to Examine a Beef Animal

A beef animal to be scored or judged should be placed on level ground, and kept in position by an attendant, so that the animal may be shown to the best advantage. A boy or girl examining such an animal should stand at least ten feet away, and observe the individual first from the front, next from the side, and then from the rear. After a careful survey has been made at this distance, it is permissible for the examiner to approach the animal and test the skin for looseness or pliability, and also to note the fineness of hair, the depth and extent of flesh covering on the top and sides of the shoulder, and over the back, ribs and loin. In scoring, it is advisable to examine the animal under each heading on the score card, and to indicate the score as soon as a decision has been reached as to the "degree of perfection" under each heading. In judging a ring of animals, each individual should be compared first in "Head and Neck", then in "Form", and so on in the order in which the parts are named on the score card, until all points have been covered.

Review

1. Why should a boy or girl study the judging of livestock?
2. What are the two fundamentals of livestock judging?
3. How may a good mental picture of the best type of animal of each class be formed?
4. How may a "System of Examination" of animals be worked out and remembered?
5. How may one determine which animal should be placed first, second and third in the ring?
6. For what purpose are beef cattle produced?
7. To what sections of the country are beef cattle adapted?
8. What relation has the raising of beef cattle to soil improvement?
9. How would you examine a beef animal?
10. How should an animal be placed when it is to be examined?
11. After studying the score card carefully, and doing actual scoring of a number of animals, mark off the plain outline of the beef steer, labeling all parts without referring to the score card.

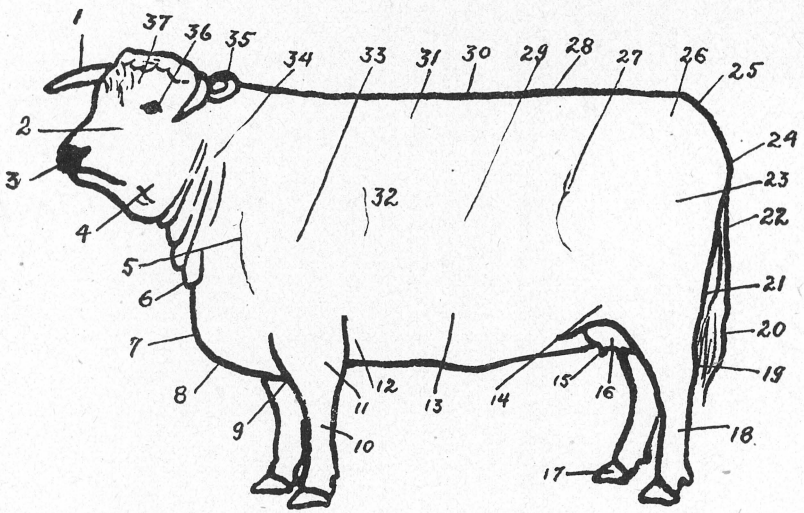


Fig. 11.—Diagram of a beef cow. Label all parts without referring to score card

Dairy Cattle

Dairy cattle are kept primarily for the production of milk. Because of the great demand for dairy products in the larger cities of the State, dairying is of particular importance to Pennsylvania farmers. The demand for dairy products is developing in every section of the State, and Pennsylvania already ranks third in the United States

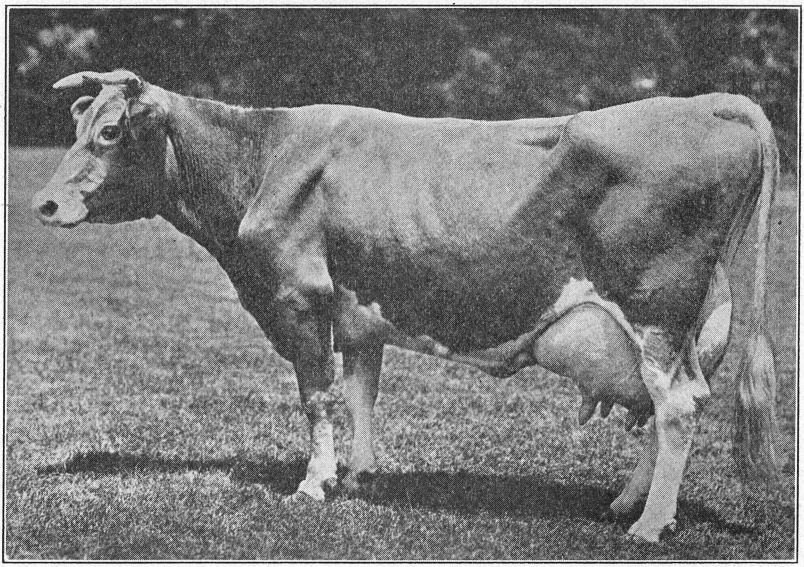
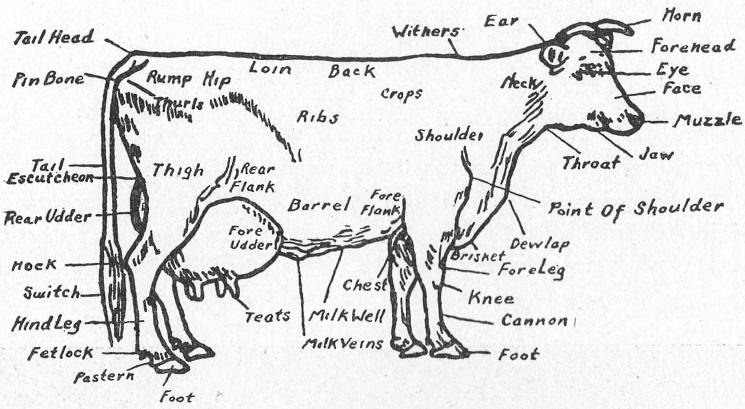


Fig. 12—A Guernsey cow which represents a good type and form of dairy animal

in the production of such products. Dairy cows may be found on eighty-seven per cent. of the farms of Pennsylvania. Because of the demand for milk as a food and the importance of manure in maintaining soil fertility, the dairy cow will continue to be an important factor in the agriculture of Pennsylvania and the eastern United States.



DAIRY CATTLE

SCORE CARD	Standard	A	B	C
1. HEAD AND NECK Forehead broad and dished; eyes large, bright, clear and mild; muzzle clean cut; lips strong; nostrils large and open; jaw strong; ears and horn medium size, not coarse, secretions yellow and abundant; face clean cut and free from flesh. Neck fine, medium length; throat clean cut; dew-lap light and not fleshy.	9			
2. FORE-QUARTERS Shoulders not too closely attached, wide between points, narrow over top and not beefy; spine rising above shoulder blades; legs clean cut, not coarse or too long; chest deep and wide; crops and heart girth full; floor wide betweeen legs; breast bone prominent; brisket not fleshy.	9			
3. BARREL AND MIDDLE Back straight, lean and long; spinal column strong and open; loin broad and strong; ribs well sprung, long, wide apart and bone flat; paunch large, deep and long, well supported and showing good feed capacity; skin soft, mellow, loose, medium thickness, pliable and oily; hair soft and fine.	26			
4. REAR-QUARTERS Hips wide apart, bones angular, not round; rump straight, wide, long, well arched and not drooping and fleshy; thurls wide and angular; thighs thin, long, muscular, well cut out, not fleshy; escutcheon wide and high; tail long; switch fine; legs clean cut, not coarse or too long.	10			
5 MAMMARY DEVELOPMENT Udder wide, level, not fleshy, running well forward and not cut up in front, full and carried well up behind; skin soft, mellow, spongy and loose; hair fine; teats even size, squarely placed and not too small; milk veins large, long and branching; milk wells, more than one and large.	25			
6. ABILITY AND TEMPERAMENT Alert, vigorous, powerful, not easily excited, calm; general wedge shape to body as seen from the front, top and side with indications that feed goes for milk production rather than flesh.	21			
TOTAL SCORE	100			
ORDER OF PLACINGS:				

Study each animal and decide the degree of perfection for each feature on the basis of 1 for a perfect score.

For uniformity the following factors will be used in judging by the above score card: Perfect score 1.; Very slight defect .9; Slight defect .8; defective .7; Marked defect .6; Very marked defect .5; Extreme defect .4; Any defect that would disqualify the animal in competition .3 or less.

EXAMPLE

To obtain score of "Fore-quarters."

Score card value of "Fore-quarters" as found in column marked STANDARD—9.

The fault as noted by observation may indicate a "Marked defect" the factor for which is .6.

Final score for "Fore-quarters" 9x.6 equals 5.4.

This result (5.4) is placed in the proper column directly opposite the feature judged.

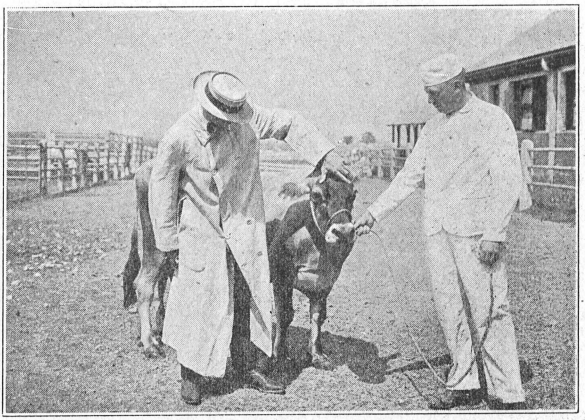


Fig. 13.—Observe the size of the muzzle, the width of the forehead and the dish of the face, and examine the ear for quality

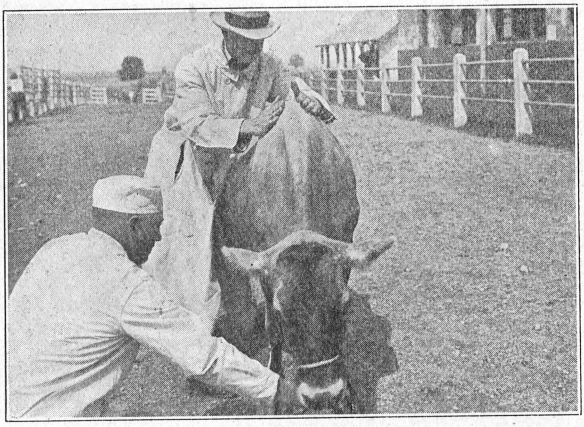


Fig. 14.—Note the neatness of attachment of the shoulder blades and freedom from fleshiness

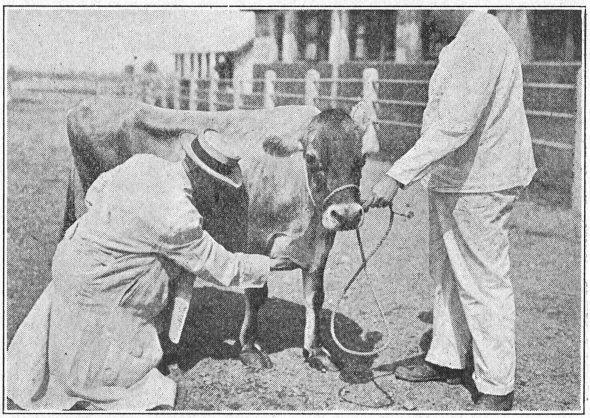


Fig. 15.—Examine the floor of the chest for fullness, width and freedom from excessive dew-lap

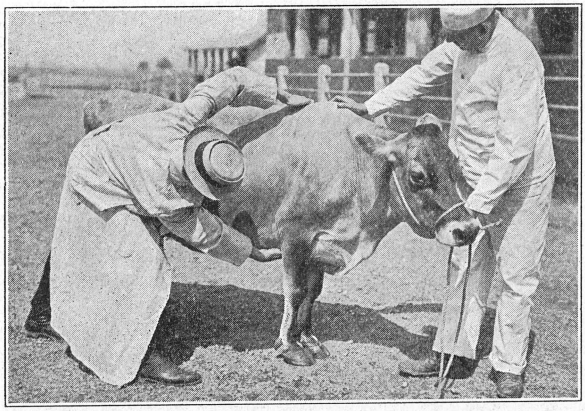


Fig. 16.—Note the depth of chest and size of heart girth

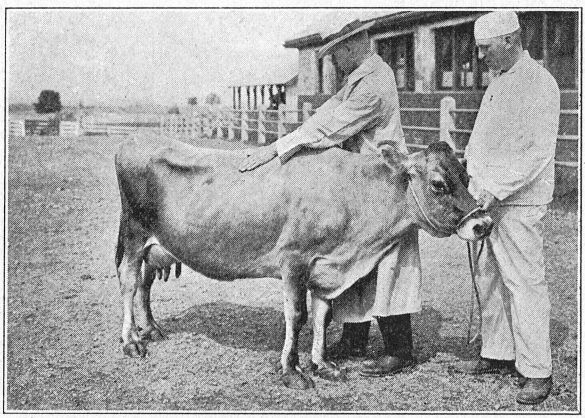


Fig. 17.—Spring of ribs, paunch and depth of barrel are noted

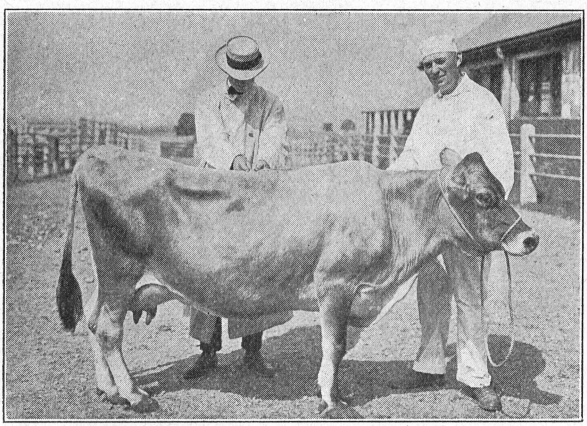


Fig. 18.—Feel carefully over the top line for open spinal processes and flat ribs and to determine the distance between ribs

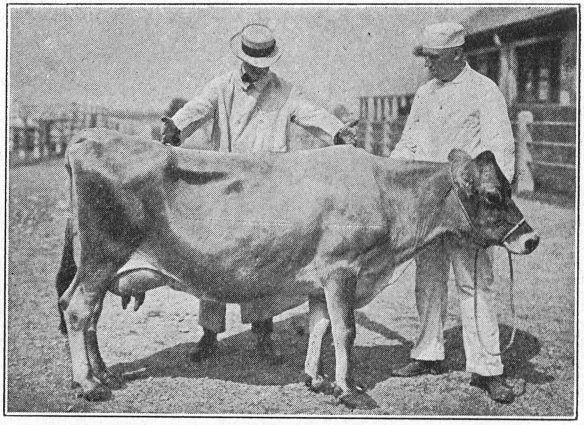


Fig. 19.—Note comparative length of back, rump and neck

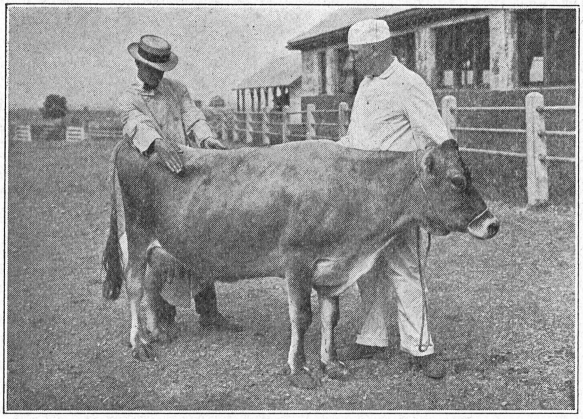


Fig. 20.—Note the width and strength of the loin

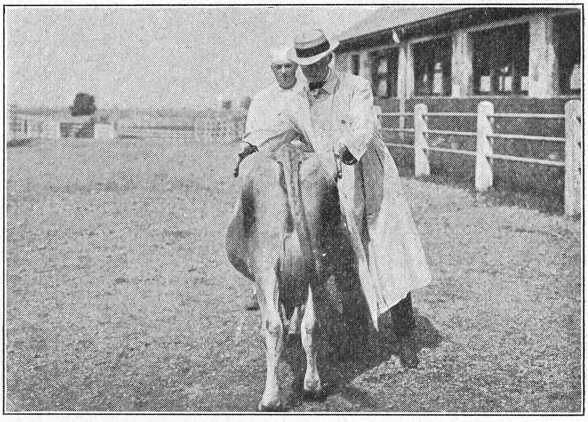


Fig. 21.—Note the width of hips and rump region, also the width of the paunch

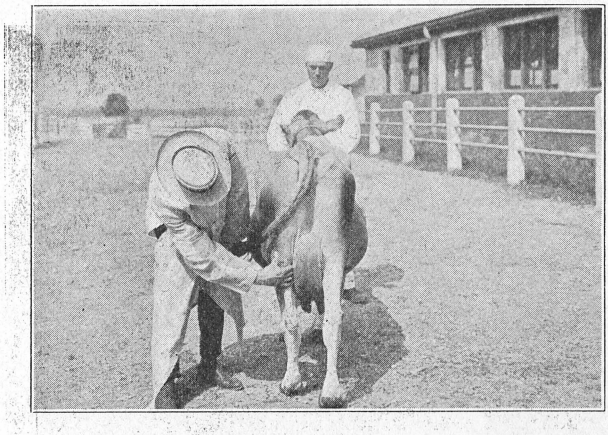


Fig. 22.—Note the depth and thinness of the thigh



Fig. 23.—Notice the level floor to the udder, the height of its attachment, and the quality of the escutcheon and hair back of udder

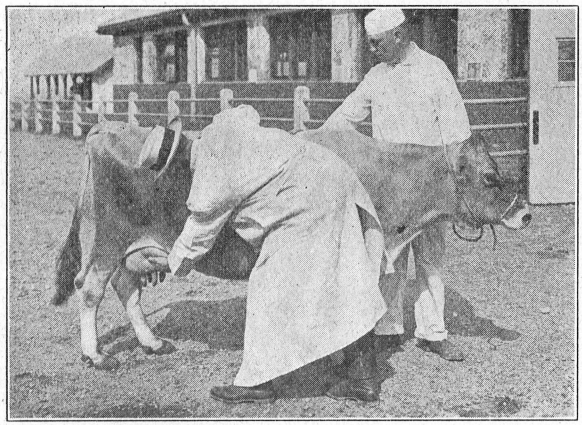


Fig. 24.—Feel the udder for quality and texture as denoted by its elasticity and soft, pliable condition. Also note the size and arrangement of teats

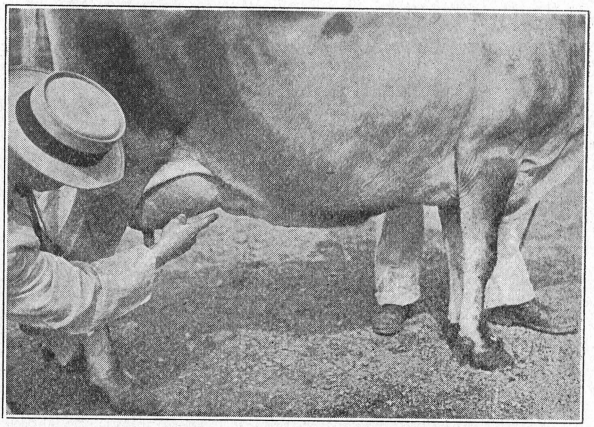


Fig. 25.—Observe closely the size, length and turgidity of the milk veins, and size and number of milk wells; also the length of attachment of the fore-udder to the body

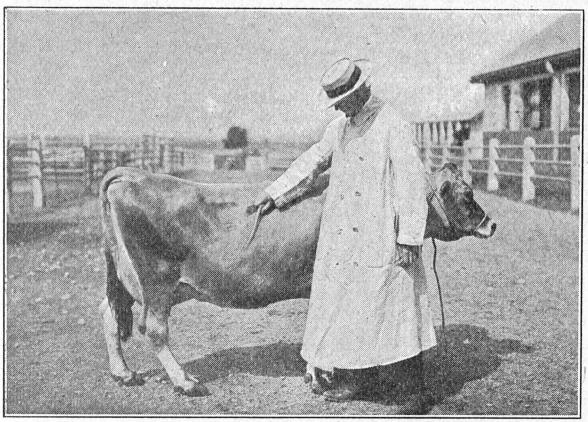


Fig. 26.—Carefully raise the skin over the last rib in a loose fold and note its elasticity, thinness and quality

Method of Judging Dairy Cattle

Dairy cows are best judged by their records of production. Milk scales and the Babcock Test are the best judging mediums. Because of the limited number of cows which have been so tested, however, most cows must be judged by observation. It has been shown that there is a direct relation between the general appearance and conformation of the dairy cow and her ability to produce milk and butterfat.

When cows are to be judged they should be placed in a large ring. The cows should stand about fifteen feet apart. Attendants should keep the animals in proper alignment, all facing the same

direction. The judge should stand at least twenty feet away to the rear of the ring of cows and make a general observation of the whole class. This is for the purpose of getting a general idea of the class as a whole, noting size, general dairy appearance, and other general points. The next step consists of a comparison, part by part, of the several individuals in the ring. After an examination has been made by the method indicated, the student should compare carefully the points observed upon the different cows, and in this way arrive at his conclusion as to which is the best dairy cow in the ring. It is often well, after the cows have been placed, to tabulate a brief set of reasons for such a placement. This will help to make clear the conclusion drawn.

Review

1. What are the best judging mediums to determine the merits of a dairy cow?
2. Why is the dairy industry important?
3. Give in full the method of judging a ring of dairy cows.
4. Label all parts of the outline below without referring to the score card.

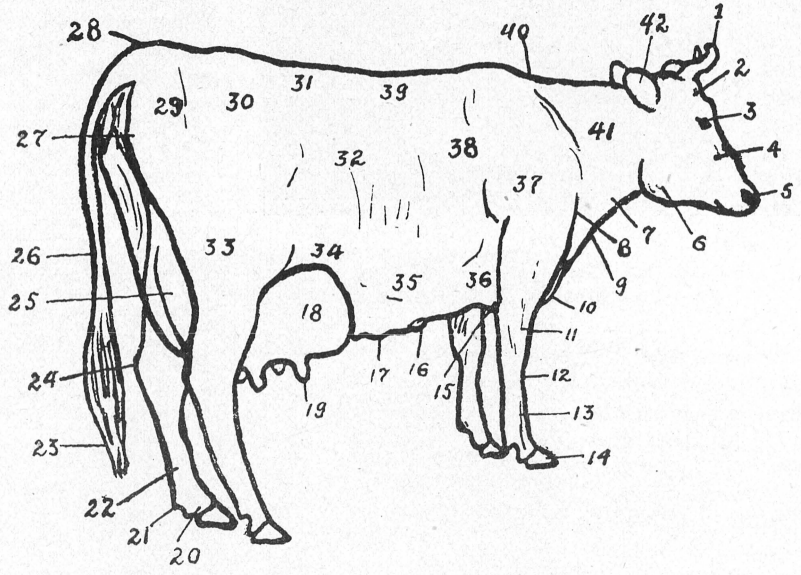


Fig. 27.—Diagram of a Dairy Cow

LARD HOGS

Hogs are found on practically every farm east of the Missouri River and north of the Mason and Dixon line, where any livestock is kept. In most cases a few hogs are kept to supply fresh and cured meat. Many farmers, also, go a step further and raise hogs on a commercial basis. Hogs have long been recognized as good "money makers" because they fit in well with any kind of farming.

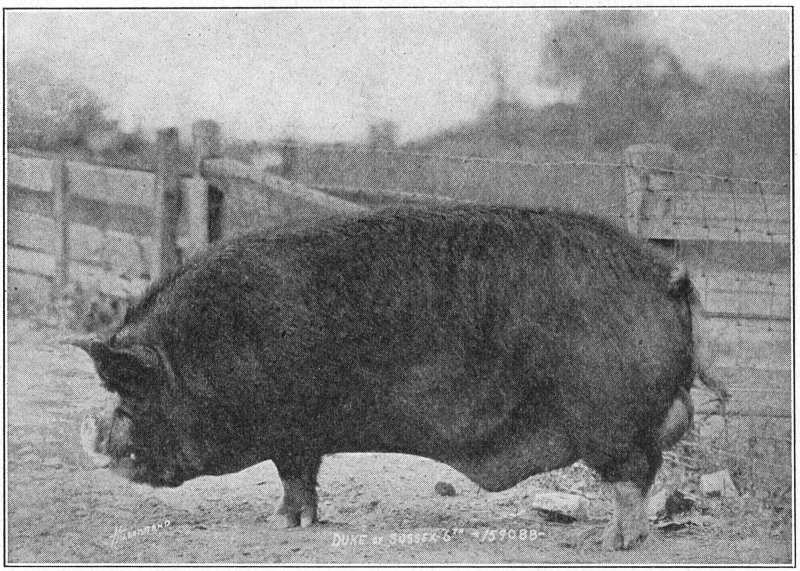
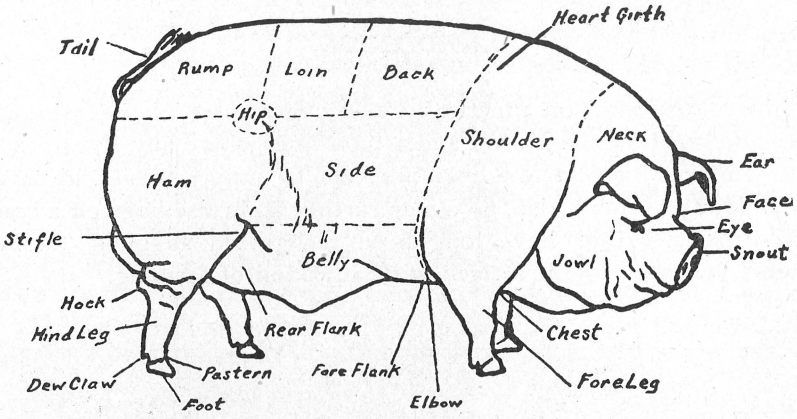


Fig. 28.—Berkshire Boar. Note the length and depth of side, the arch of back and the development of ham

The lard or fat hog is the more important of two distinct types of swine. This type is produced for fresh pork cuts, for cured hams and shoulders, bacon, lard and sausage. The second type, known as the bacon hog, is produced primarily for the long, deep side of bacon. The bacon type is restricted more particularly to sections of the country where very little corn is produced and where grain and mill feeds are used.



LARD HOG

SCORE CARD	Standard	A	B	C
1. HEAD AND NECK Snout of medium length; face short; eyes full and bright; ears medium-sized and soft; jaw strong, neat and broad; neck thick and of medium length.	7			
2. FORM Deep, broad and low; arched back; stylish; standing squarely on legs.	14			
3. QUALITY Hair fine and silky; sides smooth, deep and full; free from wrinkles.	14			
4. FORE-QUARTERS Shoulders broad, deep and full; deeply covered with flesh on top and sides. Chest deep and wide between fore-legs; heart girth of good size and full with shoulder and side.	15			
5 SIDE, BACK AND LOIN Sides deep, long, smoothly and firmly fleshed. Back broad and uniform in width from shoulder to hips. Loin wide and strong, thickly and evenly covered with flesh; flank even with underline.	25			
6. HIND-QUARTERS Hips wide apart and equal to width of shoulder, rump full, rounding from loin to root of tail, width well carried back; hams wide, deep, full and carried well down on hocks.	25			
TOTAL SCORE	100			
ORDER OF PLACINGS:				

Study each animal and decide the degree of perfection for each feature on the basis of 1 for a perfect score.

For uniformity the following factors will be used in judging by the above score card:

Perfect score 1.; Very slight defect .9; Slight defect .8; defective .7; Marked defect .6; Very marked defect .5; Extreme defect .4; Any defect that would disqualify the animal in competition .3 or less.

EXAMPLE

To obtain score of "Hind-quarters."

Score card value "Hind-quarters" as found in column marked STANDARD—25.

The fault as noted by observation may indicate a "Slight defect" the factor for which is .8.

Final score for "Hind-quarters" 25x.8 equals 20.0.

This result (20.0) is placed in the proper column directly opposite the feature judged.

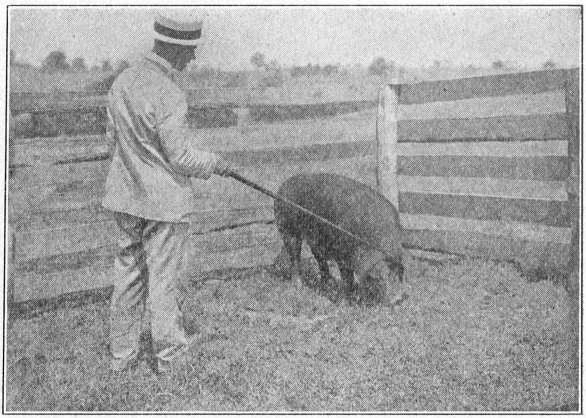


Fig. 29.—Note the length of snout, the shortness of face, the size and softness of ears and the width of head

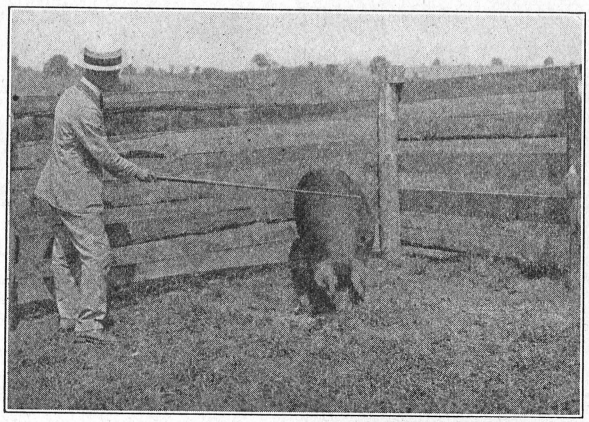


Fig. 30.—Observe the width and compactness on top of shoulder

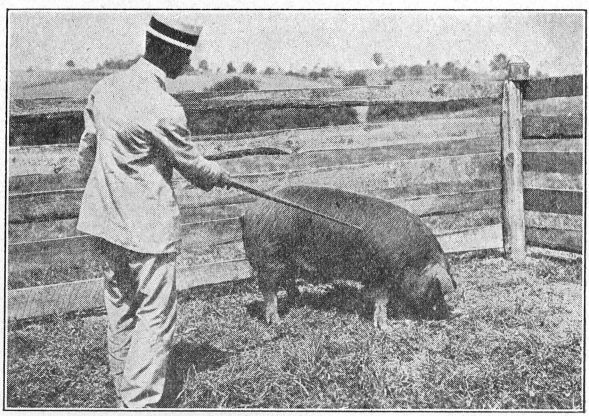


Fig. 31.—Note the size and fullness of heart girth

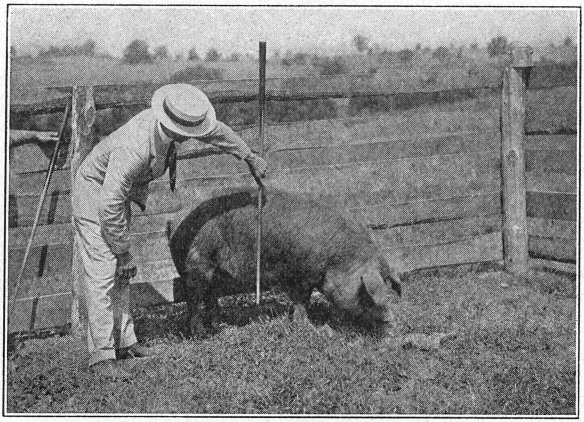


Fig. 32.—Note the depth of body in the fore flank and hind flank as well as through the middle

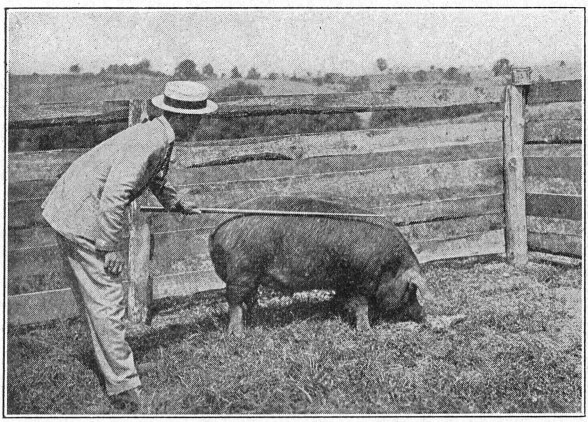


Fig. 33.—Note the arch and strength of back

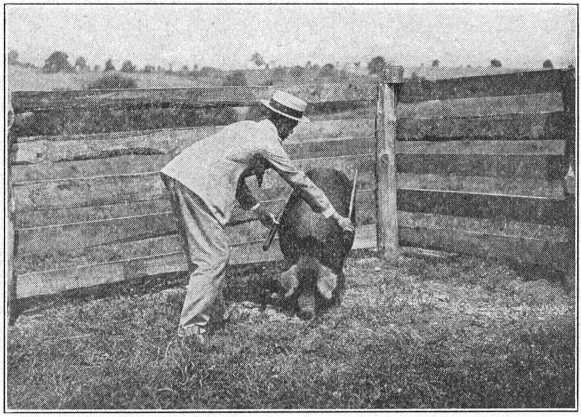


Fig. 34.—Determine the width of back and the width at the hips. The width should be uniform from the shoulders to the hips

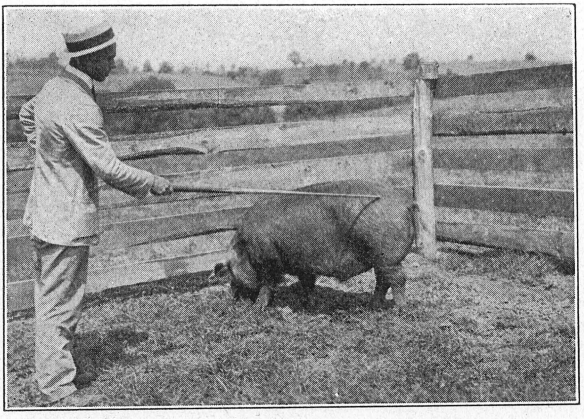


Fig. 35.—Observe the fullness of rump as well as the width, depth and fullness of ham

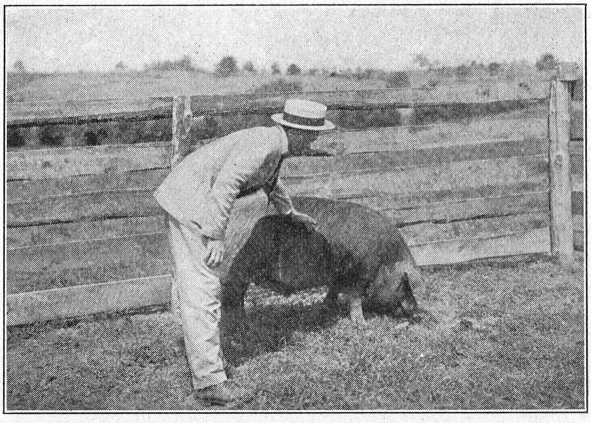


Fig. 36.—Examine the hair for fineness as an indication of quality

Method of Examination

Hogs that are to be scored or judged should be driven out on dry, level ground. A large ring, thirty or forty feet in diameter, may be made by grouping the contestants around the animals. Practically all points listed on the score card may be observed if the judge stands away a short distance and carefully observes the hogs from the front, the side and the rear. If the animals are rather restless it is better not to use the hand to determine the fineness of the hair and the firmness of the covering of the back, sides and loin. If the hogs will permit it, however, there is no objection to using the hand in this limited manner. In judging, the student should depend more upon the eye than upon the hand. Too often a class of boys and girls in trying to make a placing, crowd closely around a ring of hogs. Hogs may be judged

to much better advantage with the observer twenty or thirty feet away.

The ideal lard hog should have short, strong, squarely-placed legs, and in form should be low, broad and long, with a well-arched back. The head should fit neatly to the neck. The neck should be short and fit snugly with the shoulder. The shoulder should be broad on top, with a deep, even covering extending down over the sides. The back and loin should be broad and deeply covered. The sides should be long, deep, free from wrinkles, and firmly fleshed. The ham should be full, wide and deep, extending well down to the hock. The most valuable cuts of pork are the loin, hams and sides. Special emphasis should be placed on these three parts of the body.

Review

1. What are the two types of swine?
2. For what purpose are lard hogs and bacon hogs produced?
3. Describe the ideal type of lard hog.
4. What are the most valuable cuts in the hog carcass?
5. Give in detail the method of examination for judging purposes.
6. Label all parts of the outline below without referring in any way to the score card.

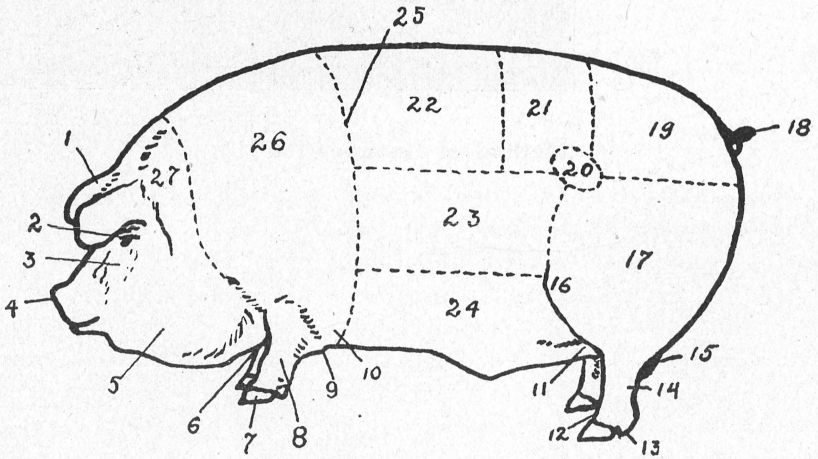


Fig. 37.—Diagram of a lard hog

DRAFT HORSES

The draft horse is used for work in the fields or woods, or for teaming on the roads. Since he is used to draw heavy loads, he must possess good size, weight and strength. Good draft horses are always in demand and bring high prices. Many a man has helped to pay for

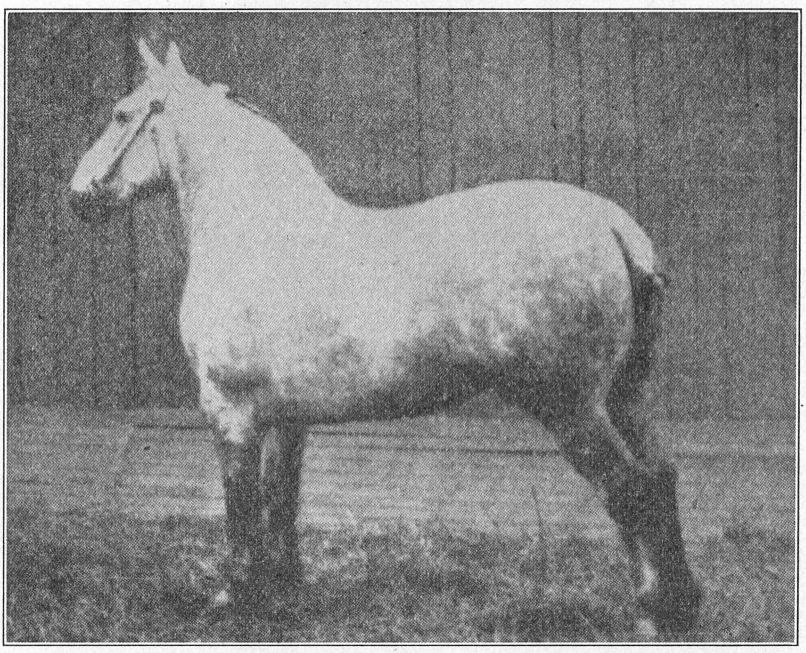
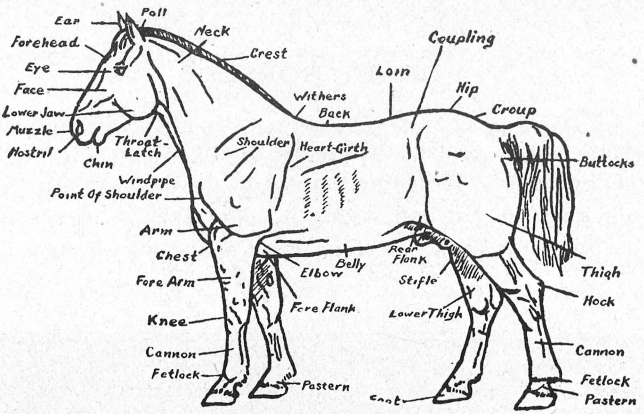


Fig. 38.—An ideal draft horse. Note his size, compactness and smoothness

his farm with a good, strong team of draft mares. These draft mares not only do the farm work, but raise colts, which in turn become valuable.



DRAFT HORSES

SCORE CARD	Standard	A	B	C
1. HEAD AND NECK Head in proportion to body and with clear cut features; forehead broad and full; muzzle broad; nostrils large; lips even, thin and trim; eyes clear, bright, large and full; ears of medium size, fine, pointed and carried alert. Head well placed. Neck muscular and well arched.	7			
2. FORM Low station, wide, deep, well proportioned and massive.	14			
3, QUALITY Bone clean, or free from coarseness; tendons and joints clearly outlined; cannon bone broad and flat; hair fine and silky.	15			
4. FORE-QUARTERS Shoulders sloping, smooth and muscular; chest wide and deep; arm and forearm wide and heavily muscled; knees straight, wide and deep.	14			
5. MIDDLE Ribs well sprung, long and close together; back short, straight strong and broad, loin short, broad and strongly joined to back; flank deep and full.	15			
6. HIND-QUARTERS Hips wide, level and muscular; croup full and muscular; tail attached high and well carried; thighs deep and muscular; gaskin or lower thigh wide and strongly muscled; hocks straight and wide with points prominent and clean cut.	17			
7. FEET, LEGS AND WAY OF GOING Feet and Legs—Cannon short and flat; tendons clean, standing well back and away from cannon; pasterns of medium length, strong and set at an angle of 50 degrees; feet large and round; frog large, prominent and elastic. Way of Going—Walk straight, strong and active, stride long and powerful; trot free and easy, with hocks and knees working well.	18			
TOTAL SCORE	100			
ORDER OF PLACINGS:				

Study each animal and decide the degree of perfection for each feature on the basis of 1 for a perfect score.

For uniformity the following factors will be used in judging by the above score card: Perfect score 1.; Very slight defect .9; Slight defect .8; defective .7; Marked defect .6; Very marked defect .5; Extreme defect .4; Any defect that would disqualify the animal in competition .3 or less.

EXAMPLE

To obtain score of "Form."

Score card value of "Form" as found in column marked STANDARD—14.

The fault as noted by observation may indicate a "Slight defect" the factor for which is .8.

Final score for "Form" 14x.8 equals 11.2.

This result (11.2) is placed in the proper column directly opposite the feature judged.

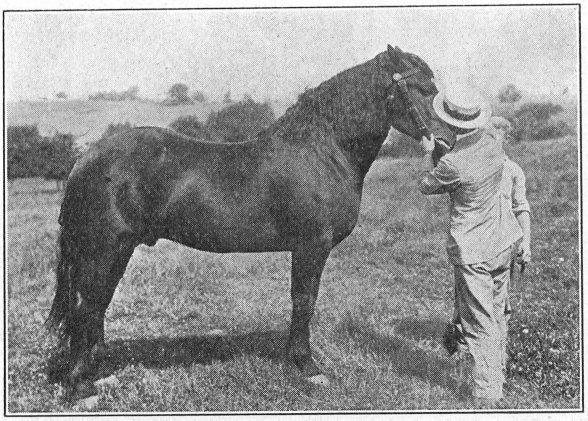


Fig. 39.—Note the clear cut features of the head, the width of forehead and the size and clearness of the eyes

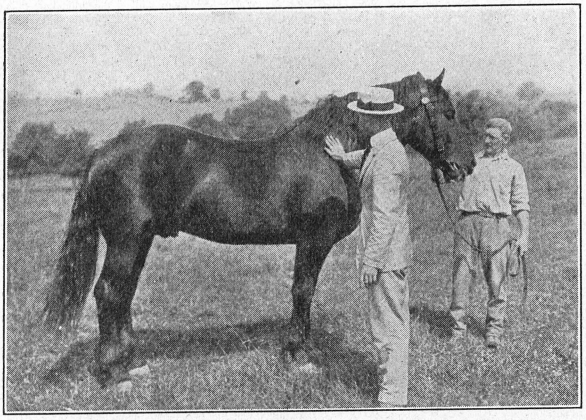


Fig. 40.—Observe the slope, smoothness and muscling of the shoulder

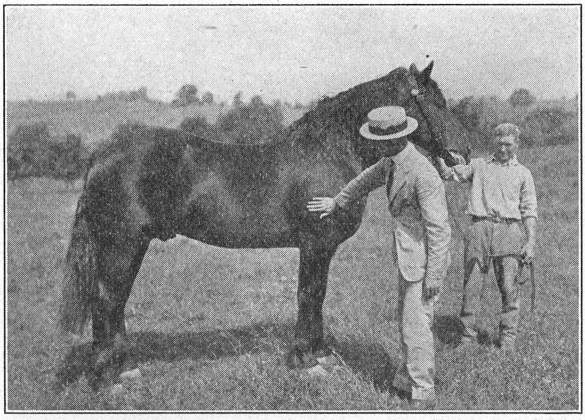


Fig. 41.—Determine the width and strength of muscling of the arm and forearm

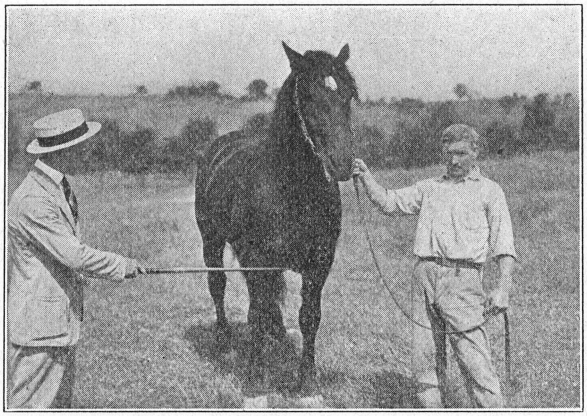


Fig. 42.—Note the straightness of legs from the front and observe the width of the floor of the chest

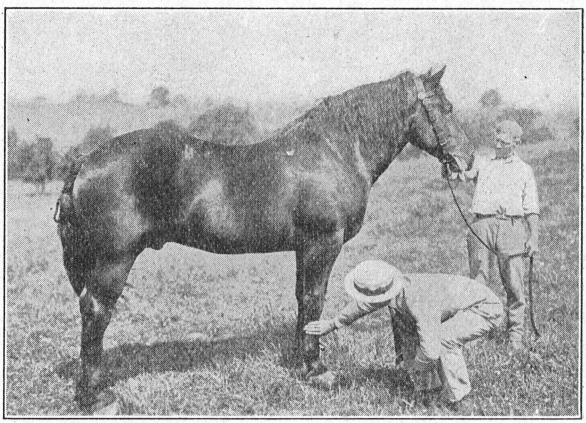


Fig. 43.—Determine the shortness and flatness of cannon bone, the cleanness of tendon and the distance the tendon extends back from the cannon

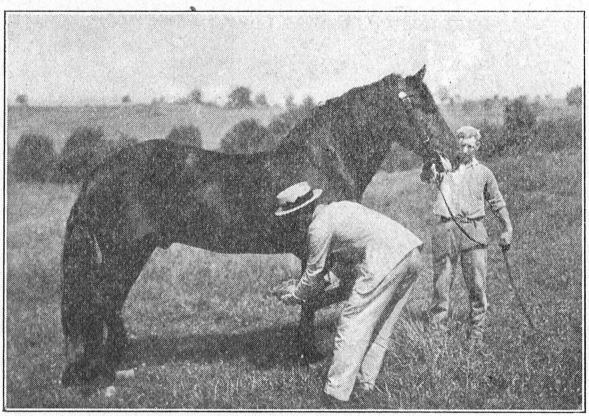


Fig. 44—Lift the foot and observe the width at the heel and the size of the frog

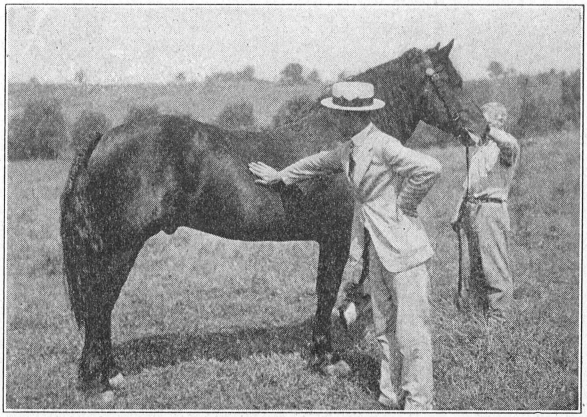


Fig. 45—Observe the shortness of back, the spring of rib and the depth through the middle

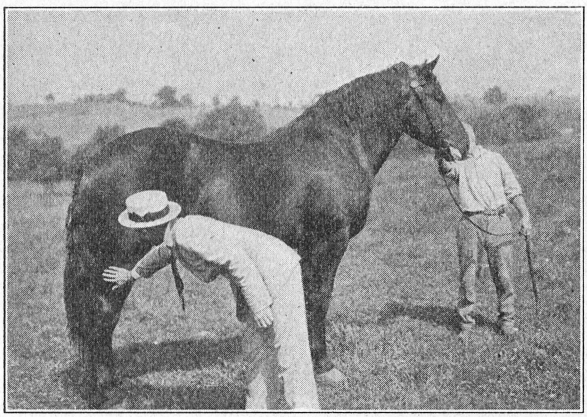


Fig. 46.—Note the width and muscling of thigh as well as the width of gaskin

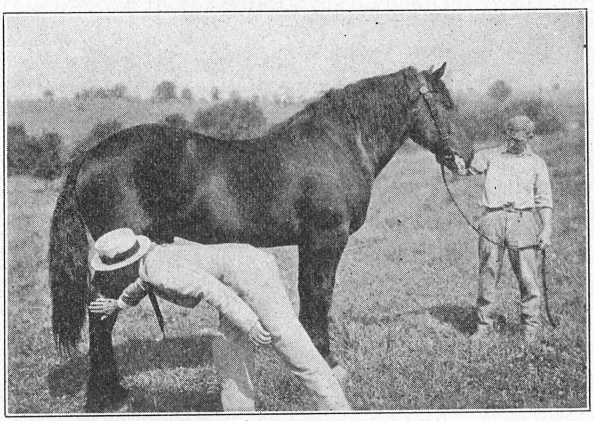


Fig. 47.—The hock should be wide and clean, and the back cannon wide and flat

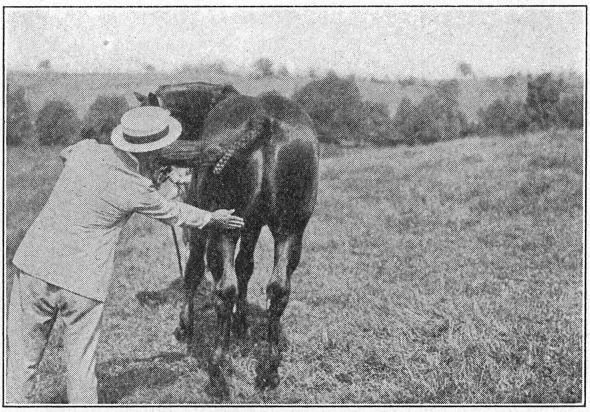


Fig. 48.—The thighs should be wide, deep and full as observed from the rear. Note also the straightness of the hind legs

How to Examine a Horse

Before an examination is made the horse should be led to an open place, on hard, level ground, so that he will show to the best possible advantage. As is the case with other types of livestock, it is best to make, first of all, a general survey of the animal from the front, side and rear. The student should then examine the horse carefully, beginning first with the "Head and Neck." Following down the list, the points under "Form", "Quality", and "Fore-Quarters", should next be scored or compared, until the list of headings is complete.

A model draft horse should be massive, strongly muscled, short-legged, broad and deep. It is very essential that a draft horse possess a good set of feet and legs. The heavy work that he does necessitates strong, squarely-placed legs of good wearing qualities. The combination of points necessary for good legs and feet are taken up in detail on the score card under the heading of "Feet, Legs and Way of Going."

Emphasis should be placed on the bone. It should have a wide, flat appearance, due to the tendons standing well back from the cannon. The foot should be large and round, and the frog wide, prominent and elastic.

The examiner should not go too close to a horse. More reliance should be placed upon the eye than the hand in judging or comparing a ring of horses. It is necessary, however, to pass the hand down the cannon bone in order to note the cleanness of the tendon

and to determine the fineness of the hair or feather in this region. When the horse is gentle and quiet the foot may be lifted to judge the width of the hoof at the heel and the size and width of the frog. Quality is another feature which should receive careful attention. The best draft horse must have fine, silky hair, and all his joints should be clean or free from coarseness, so that the outline of the joint may be distinctly seen. Any fullness or thickness in the hock or knee joint is objectionable.

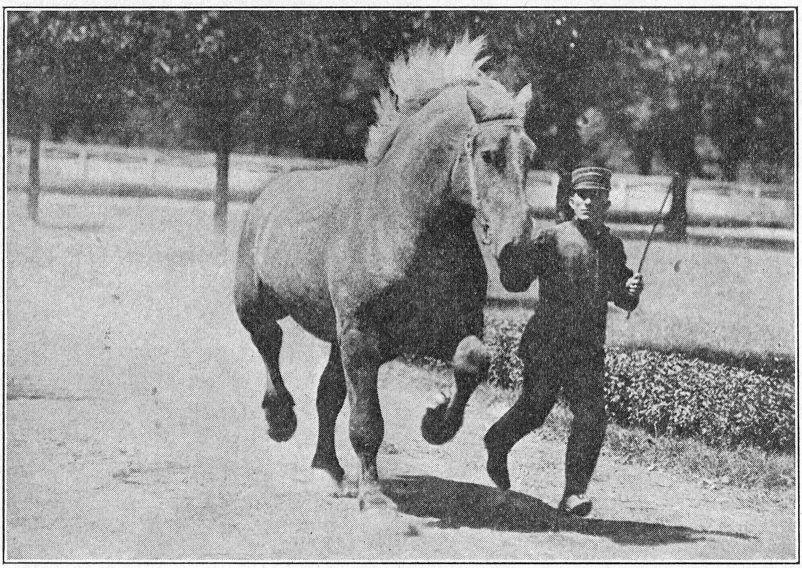


Fig. 49.—To examine the "way of going" a draft horse should be led at both a walk and a trot. Note the straight, powerful stride of this horse

When it is desired to score "Way of Going," the horse should be led away at a walk for a distance of forty yards, and brought back. While the horse is at a walk the straightness with which he advances his feet, both in front and to the rear, should be noted. A horse that is not a "straight mover" will throw the feet outward or inward. This is a fault, and is undesirable because of the resulting loss in power and strength of stride. The horse should then be moved at a trot, turned and brought back at the same gait. One should observe the straightness of movement and note the way the hocks and knees are handled. The horse should go straight at the hocks and they should work smoothly, having the snap characteristic of good flexion.

The length of stride also should be viewed from the side. If necessary the horse may be led out a third or fourth time until every point under the "Way of Going" is considered and decided upon. This completes the examination, and the final order of placing should then be made.

Review

1. For what purpose is a draft horse used?
2. Describe a model draft horse.
3. Why are good feet and legs essential in the draft horse?
4. What points go to make up a good set of feet and legs?
5. Why is quality and size important in the draft horse?
6. Give the method of examination of a draft horse.
7. What are the principal points to be observed under the "way of going"?
8. Label all parts of the horse on the drawing below without referring to the score card.

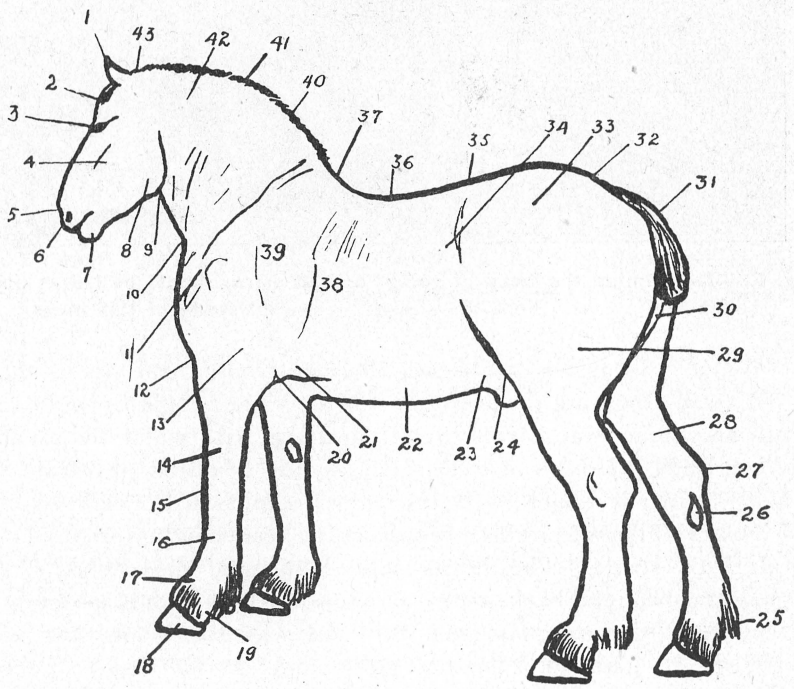


Fig. 50.—Diagram of a draft horse

SHEEP

Sheep are grown for both mutton and wool. Due to this fact two types have developed: (1) The mutton type, which includes the medium wools or down breeds, and the long wools; (2) the fine wools, or merino. Sheep are adapted to a grass country and may be maintained profitably on land which is too rough for cattle pasture, but which furnishes plenty of feed during the growing season. Undoubtedly more sheep will be raised when the law gives the farmer protection against sheep-killing dogs.

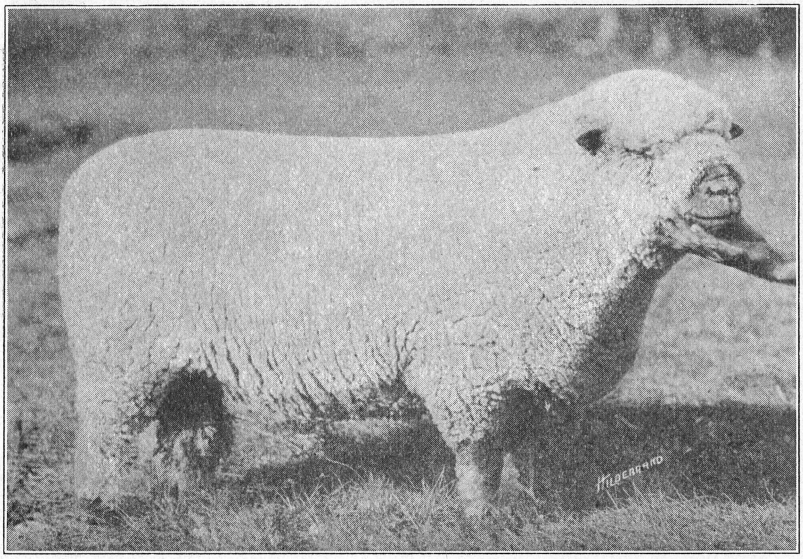


Fig. 51.—A Shropshire ram. Note the compact form and covering of wool. The mutton type

Mutton Sheep

A typical mutton sheep has a thick, compact, blocky form. It is this form which makes the carcass most valuable to the butcher. The mutton sheep is deep, broad, of medium length and has short legs squarely placed under the body. The "Back, Ribs and Loin" should be strong, deeply-covered and firm. The leg of mutton should be wide, deep, full, firm and of good size. Since the score card for mutton sheep is decidedly different in the values of parts as compared to that of the fine-wool sheep, it should be studied in detail and the values of points for the several headings carefully noted.

Fine Wool Sheep

A fine-wool sheep or merino has a different "Form" and appearance from the mutton type. In "Form" the merino should be deep, broad, and of medium length. The body should indicate strength, smoothness and medium fleshing, rather than compactness and blockiness, as shown by the ideal mutton type. The wool should be care-

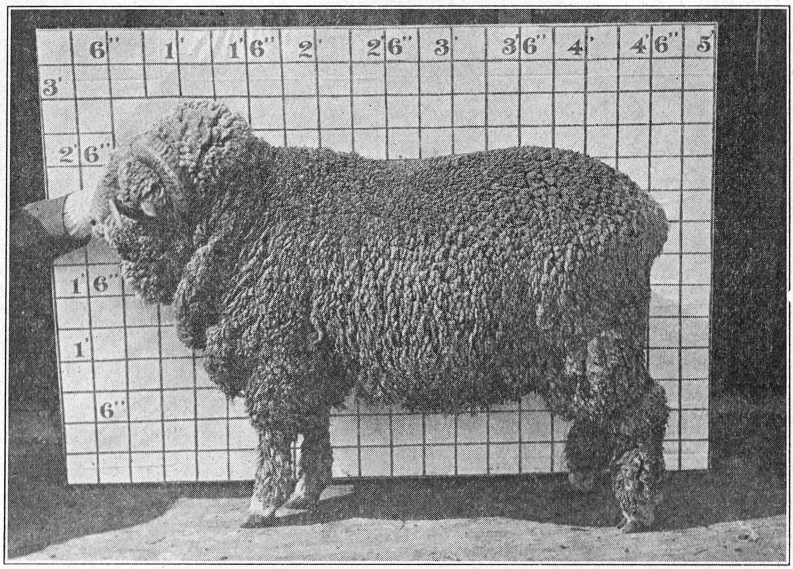
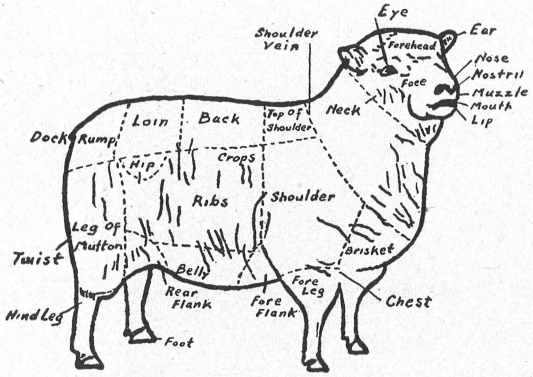


Fig. 52.—Merino ram. The fine-wool type

fully examined, as it is of prime importance in a sheep of this type. It should be noticed that the score card gives a value of twenty-five points for the "Wool and Skin" of fine-wool sheep and only fifteen points for the "Wool and Skin" of mutton sheep.



MUTTON SHEEP

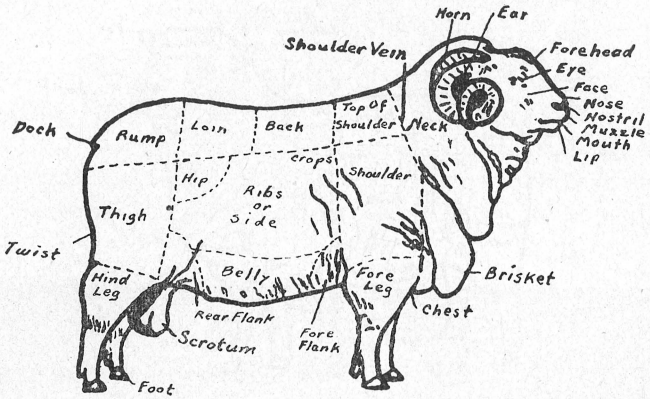
SCORE CARD	Standard	A	B	C
1. HEAD AND NECK Muzzle of good size; lips thin; nostrils large and wide apart; face short and broad; profile straight; eyes large, full, clear and bright; ears fine, soft, and well carried. Neck short and thick.	7			
2. FORM Back straight and strong; body deep, broad, low, medium length and well proportioned; legs straight and squarely placed under body.	14			
3. QUALITY Bone of medium size, firm and clean cut; skin pink; hair silky on nose and legs; fleece soft and fine.	14			
4. FORE-QUARTERS Shoulder smooth on sides and top; breast wide between forelegs; chest deep; girth large, fore-flank full.	15			
5. BACK, RIBS AND LOIN Back broad, strong, straight, of medium length, evenly and firmly fleshed. Ribs deep, well sprung and covered with firm flesh. Loin broad, straight, strong; evenly and firmly fleshed.	17			
6. HIND-QUARTERS Hips smooth and of medium width; rump long and level with width carried back; fleshing full and firm; leg of mutton deep, wide, full, firm and well fleshed; twist deep.	18			
7. WOOL AND SKIN Quantity of wool—Medium length, dense and even. Quality of wool—Fine, soft, pure and even; crimp close and uniform. Condition of wool—Bright, strong, clean and with plenty of yolk. Skin—Pink in color and clear.	15			
TOTAL SCORE	100			
ORDER OF PLACINGS:				

Study each animal and decide the degree of perfection for each feature on the basis of 1 for a perfect score.

For uniformity the following factors will be used in judging by the above score card: Perfect score 1.; Very slight defect .9; Slight defect .8; defective .7; Marked defect .6; Very marked defect .5; Extreme defect .4; Any defect that would disqualify the animal in competition .3 or less.

EXAMPLE

To obtain score of "Head and Neck."
Score card value of "Head and Neck" as found in column marked STANDARD—7.
The fault as noted by observation may indicate "Defective" the factor for which is .7.
Final score for "Head and Neck" 7x.7 equals 4.9.
This result (4.9) is placed in the proper column directly opposite the feature judged.



FINE WOOL SHEEP

SCORE CARD	Standard	A	B	C
1. HEAD AND NECK Muzzle of good size; lips thin; nostrils large and wide apart; face short and broad; profile straight; eyes large, full, clear and bright; ears fine, soft and well carried. Neck short and thick.,	7			
2. FORM Back straight and strong, body deep, broad, low, medium length and well proportioned; legs straight and squarely placed under body.	12			
3. QUALITY Bone of medium size, firm and clean cut; skin pink; hair silky on nose and legs; fleece soft and fine.	13			
4. FORE-QUARTERS Shoulder smooth on sides and top; breast wide between forelegs; deep; heart girth large; fore-flank full.	13			
5. BACK, RIBS AND LOIN Back broad, strong, straight, of medium length, evenly and firmly fleshed. Ribs deep, well sprung and covered with firm flesh. Loin broad, straight and strong; evenly and firmly fleshed.	15			
6. HIND-QUARTERS Hips smooth and of medium width; rump long and level, with width well carried back; fleshing full and firm; thighs deep, wide and well fleshed, twist deep.	15			
7. WOOL AND SKIN Quantity of wool—long, dense and even. Quality of wool—fine, soft, pure and even; crimp close and uniform. Condition of wool –bright, strong, clean and with plenty of yolk. Skin—pink in color, clear and wrinkled according to type.	25			
TOTAL SCORE	100			
ORDER OF PLACINGS:				

Study each animal and decide the degree of perfection for each feature on the basis of 1 for a perfect score.

For uniformity the following factors will be used in judging by the above score card: Perfect score 1.; Very slight defect .9; Slight defect .8; defective .7; Marked defect .6; Very marked defect .5; Extreme defect .4; Any defect that would disqualify the animal in competition .3 or less.

EXAMPLE

To obtain score of "Wool and Skin."

Score card value of "Wool and Skin" as found in column marked STANDARD—25.

The fault as noted by observation may indicate a "Very Slight Defect" the factor for which is .9.

Final score for "Wool and Skin" 25x.9 equals 22.5.

This result (22.5) is placed in the proper column directly opposite the feature judged.

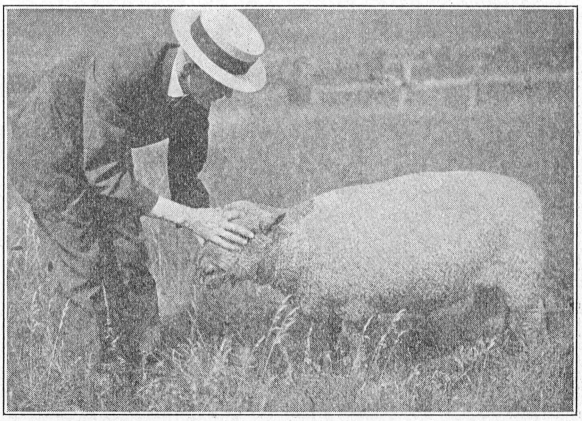


Fig. 53.—Measure the width of forehead

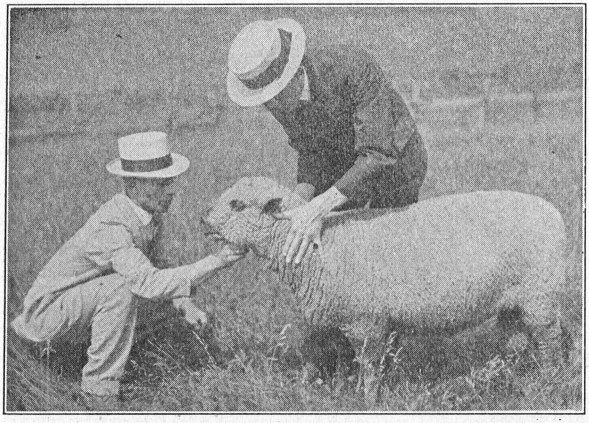


Fig. 54.—Determine the shortness, fullness, depth and size of the neck

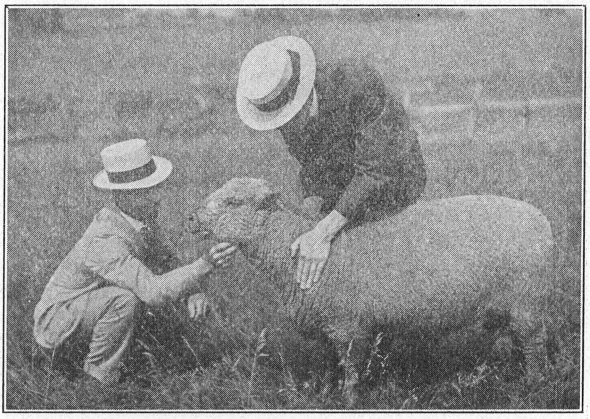


Fig. 55.—Examine the fullness of the shoulder vein

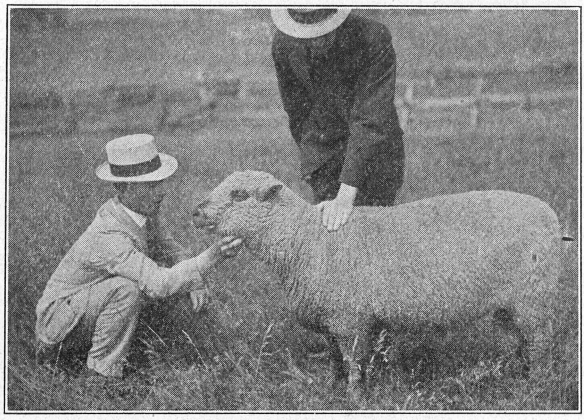


Fig. 56—Note the width on top of shoulder, and the smoothness and depth of flesh covering

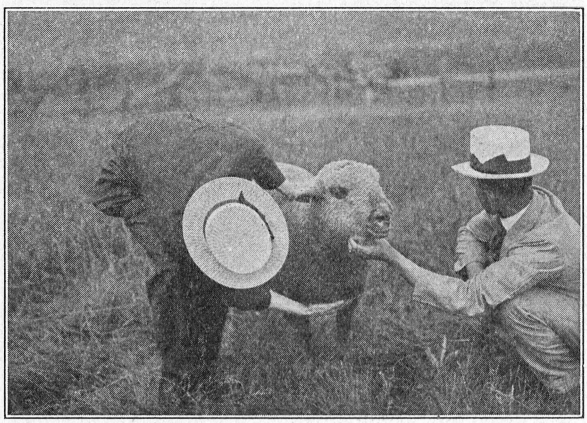


Fig. 57.—Note the width of the floor of chest and at the same time note the depth from in front



Fig. 58.—Measure the depth of chest from the side



Fig. 59.—Note the width just behind the shoulder, and determine the size of the heart girth



Fig. 60.—Examine the fineness of the hair on the legs as an indication of quality



Fig. 61.—Note the strength of back and the depth, evenness and firmness of fleshing

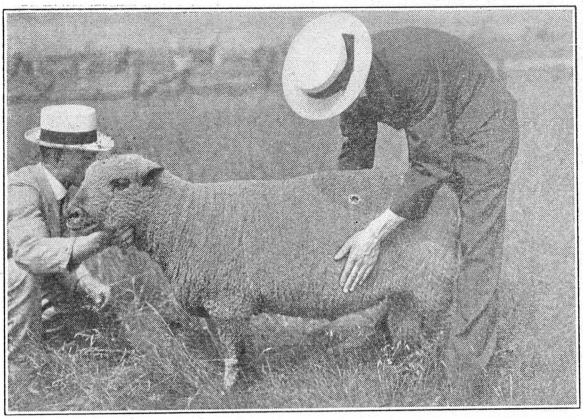


Fig. 62.—Note the size of middle and watch for rolls of tallow on the sides of an over-fed mutton sheep

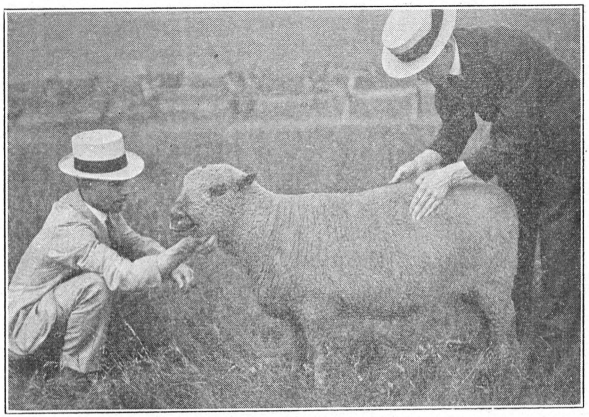


Fig. 63.—Test the loin for width, length, strength, thickness and evenness of flesh covering. Note also the width at hips

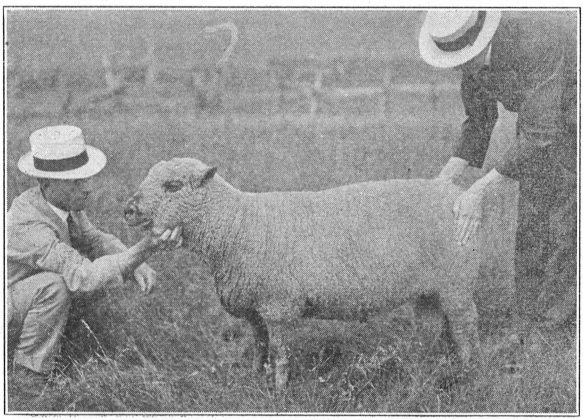


Fig. 64.—Note the fullness and width at the rump



Fig. 65.—Note the depth and breadth of twist



Fig. 66.—Examine the leg of mutton for size, fullness, thickness and firmness



Fig. 67.—Open the fleece over the side of the shoulder to examine the quality, quantity and condition of the wool. Note also the pinkness of the skin



Fig. 68.—Open the fleece on the side of thigh to examine both the wool and skin

How to Examine Sheep

In examining sheep for scoring or comparison, it is necessary to use the hands much more freely than in the judging of other animals. The covering of wool makes this necessary. The wool will often cover a defect in body, such as a weak back or loin. Unless the hands are used in the examination, these defects will hardly be discovered. When a sheep is to be judged or examined, an attendant should hold it by grasping the loose skin under the jaw. When moving a sheep, never handle it roughly by grasping the wool. By grasping the skin under the throat with one hand and using the other hand to exert pressure at the tail head, a sheep may be moved to any position. In examining a sheep, keep the fingers together and the hands flat. This will avoid disturbing the wool and injuring the sensitive skin. To become familiar with the exact method of examination in judging sheep, study carefully the illustrations covering each step in the procedure.

Review

1. For what purpose are sheep grown?
2. What are the two types of sheep?
3. To what kind of land are sheep especially adapted?
4. Describe the ideal type of mutton sheep.
5. What three headings on the score card for mutton sheep have the highest values?
6. Describe a fine-wool sheep.
7. How does a fine-wool sheep differ from the mutton type?
8. What headings on the score card for fine-wool sheep have the highest values?
9. Why is it necessary to use the hands in examining sheep?
10. How would you hold and move a sheep?
11. Study the illustrations and give in detail the method of examining a sheep preparatory to scoring or judging.
12. Study the cut and illustrations carefully and then mark off the outline of the fine-wool sheep, labeling all parts without referring to the score card.

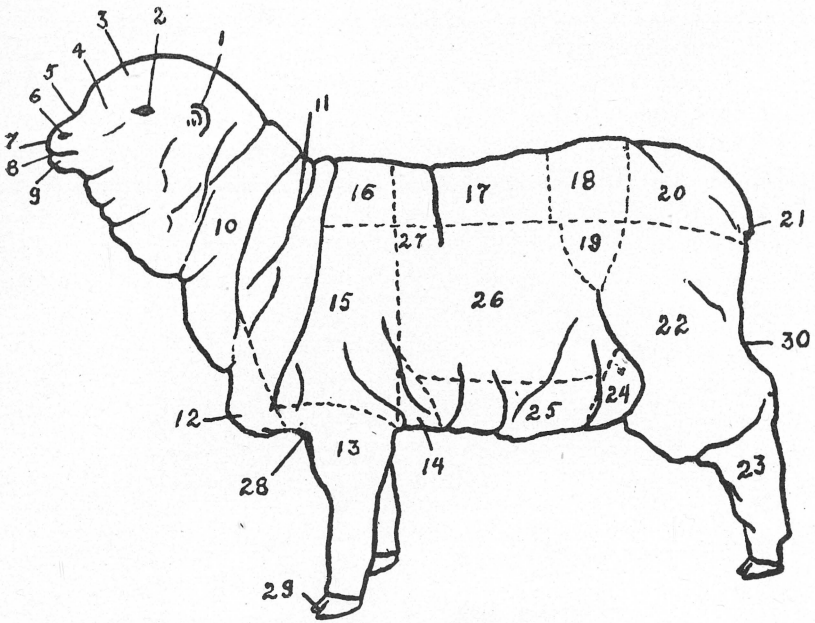


Fig. 69.—Diagram of a Fine-wool Sheep